

CHAPTER CCXXIX.

SOLA said —Now *I* shall relate to you the rules of conduct to be observed by Brahrtianas, etc., which Brahm first learned from Hari and expounded to the holy Vydsa, and proper performances whensof grant all things to their performers. A twice-born one> having learnt the Yedas and the scripfcuraK law, shall perform acts (rites) enjoined to be performed in the Vedas 5 unable to perform the Vedic (rites* tie shall perform those mentioned in the law codes (Smriti); Even incapable'of performing either class of these acts, th6 intelligent one shall perform acts of good conduct* The Shttti and the Smriti are the eyes, as it were, of Br&hmanas in respect of detecting the (rue virtue. Bereft of one of these eyes of S'ruti afld Smriti, a Brahmana verily becomes a moral one-eyed j bereft of both he becomes - morally blind. Pieties described in the S'ruti and S'astras and the acts of good conduct performed by the pioqs triply form the eternal virtues (jiuties eternally obligatory on all)* Truthfulness, gift making (charity)) absence of greed or avarice/ knowledge, performances of religious sacrifices, divine worship, anc} self* control, are the eight'sacred constituents of good conduct The body and sense-organs pf the pious> effulgent with a kind of sanctified light, do not adhere Usin, like, water drops

to lotus leaves. Of men of all the four orders
virtue forms
the 'main stay of existence. Truthfulness,
performance of
religious sacrifices and austerities (meditation),
and charity,
are the cardinal duties of house-holders.
:Non*acceptance of
what has not been formally given and made
over (to a
person), practice of charities and austerities,
study, abstinence
of all killing or mischief-making
propensities, truthfulness,
abstention of irascible feelings,
and performance of